The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,204.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
including postage	"	72 0
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Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
Repetition	"	2 0
First insertion, each line	"	0 6
Second insertion	"	0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	"	0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	"	1 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CHALMERS—January 23rd, at Bombay, the wife of James B. Chalmers, Esq., C. E., of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

GALLOWAY—January 13th, at No. 2, Kyd Street, Calcutta, the wife of James Galloway, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

TYLER—BATEMAN—January 1st, at St. James' Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Dr. F. J. Jarbo, John Williams Tyler, M. D., Civil Surgeon, Ilah, to Emma Mary Bateman.

MACALPINE—JACKSON—January 8th, at Chittagong, by the Rev. A. A. Norrish, of Akyab, R. M. Macalpine, Tea Planter, to Helen Sarah Jackson.

DEATH.

ADAMS—January 3rd, at Akyab, of croup, Charles Edwin, youngest son of Louis Frederic Adams, Esq.

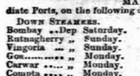
MADRAS.

BIRTH.

ASPINWALL—January 13th, the wife of J. H. Aspinwall, Esq., premature of a daughter, still-born.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

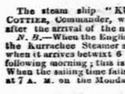
Leave Bombay	3rd	Leave Bussorah	17th
" Muscat	7th	" Bunder Abbas	22nd
" Bunder Abbas	9th	" Muscat	26th
" Bushire	14th	Arrive Muscat	30th
Arrive Bussorah	14th	Arrive Bombay	4th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P. J. H. ATKINSON, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lehore and Umritsar, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Kurrachee every 4 weeks, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, Mandavee, and Jukhow each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

STEAM TO GOA ONCE A WEEK, CALLING AT HURNEE, UNJUNWELL, JYGHUR AND JYTAPORE EACH WAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their new and fast paddle wheel Steamer "KARANJAH," every WEDNESDAY, calling at the above Ports each way, and leaving Goa every SATURDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDA, AND SUEZ.

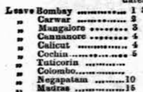
THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE," as above on the 31st February.

For Freight or Passage, (Natives only), apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.



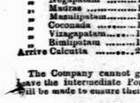
NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their steamer "LORD CLYDE," to Kurrachee, at noon on SATURDAY next the 27 h instant.

For Passage and Freight apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 20th January 1866.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND PORE BUNDER.

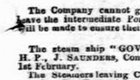


THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. LOVETT, will leave for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 10 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



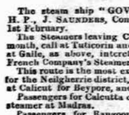
THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Company's new First Class Ship "GOMATEE," R. BAXTER, Commander, under engagement to sail on the 20th February, has very superior accommodation for Passengers.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LONDON.

(TO SAIL ABOUT THE 1ST FEBRUARY NEXT.)

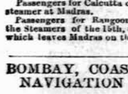


THE British Ship "EDWIN FOX," 892 Tons Register, A. J. MORISON, Commander, under engagement with H. M.'s Government, to sail on or about the 1st February next, has Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Freight and Passage apply to

BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 17th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The new Iron Ship "MICHAEL SCOTT," 1187 tons, W. Broadfoot, R. N. R., Commander, will sail about the 10th February. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

9th January 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates :—

First Class..... £60) Exclusive of
Second Class..... " 35) Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Munn & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "KOINA," 1,000 Tons, Captain COBURN, will be despatched on MONDAY, 5th February.

SEARANS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE ship "LADY FRERE," 1,138 tons register, will be despatched as above. For freight or Passage apply to RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEEJEEBHOY & Co.

Bombay, 11th December 1865.

NOTICE TO STEAMER PASSENGERS.—Under arrangements with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL AND THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES the BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED) will in future despatch one of their new screw steam yachts, the *Rose, Shamrock*, or *Thistle*, to convey passengers to and from the inward and outward Steamers of the above Companies.

For the convenience of persons desirous of meeting friends a steam yacht will leave Apollo Bunder for the inward English Mail Steamers when they have passed the Inner Light Ship.

For the incoming Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company a Steam Yacht will meet them as soon as they arrive at their moorings.

For the outgoing English Mail Steamer the steam yacht will leave the Apollo Bunder at 9 A. M. precisely, and for the outgoing Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company punctually one hour before the advertised time of the steamers' sailing.

In cases where the Steamers of either Company arrive after sunset the steam yacht will leave the Apollo Bunder at 6-30 A. M. on the following morning.

Passengers proceeding from the Bunder should not give up their Tickets until the return journey.

W. C. PENSON, General Manager.

NOTICES.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little, child may use it. Wholesale Agent: Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay. RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Corporation will be CLOSED from the 1st to 14th February 1866, both days inclusive.

By order of Directors,
ANUNDRAO BAPPOO, Secretary.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 22nd January 1866.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES TWEEDIE in our Firm CEASED on the 4th instant.

MACNEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held on the 5th proximo, at 3 P. M., in the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, to pass the following Resolutions :—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Liquidators be appointed and their remuneration fixed.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd January 1866.

JOHNSTON & Co.—7, Church Gate Street. On FRIDAY next, the 26th instant, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will submit for PUBLIC AUCTION the following :—

13,000 Trichinopoly Cheroots.
80 Dozen best Virmouth.
15 Mirrors.
30 Globe Lamps.
Sets of Dish Covers.
Pearl, Golden, Blue and Coral Beads.
Candlesticks, with Shades.
Several Crates of Glass and Earthenware.
An invoice of American Clocks.
All the Wines, if not previously disposed of—
One Palanqueen.
One Shigram.
And any Carriages offering.

THE BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 26th day of January next, at the Office of the undersigned, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Patell Street, at 4 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at a Special General Meeting of the Company, held on the 23rd day of November :—

1. That the existing Deed of Settlement of the Company be cancelled; and that the Memorandum and Articles of Association produced be approved and passed as the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.
2. That the following Gentlemen be Members of the Board of Directors of the Company for the ensuing year :

The Hon. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, (Chairman.)
J. A. Forbes, Esq.
Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.
Veerchund Deepchund, Esq.
Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, Esq., and
Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parakh, Esq.

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
For Secretaries and Treasurers,
Broach Cotton Mills Company (Limited).

Bombay, 23rd December 1865.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard on THURSDAY the 25th January 1866, and the days following, a quantity of old and serviceable MARINE STORES, consisting of Awings (old), Canvas, Sails, Rope, Copper (Brass and Iron, old), Coal Dust, &c. &c. For terms of Sale as usual, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

GEO. THOMAS ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 15th Jan. 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

MR. WILLIAM BOND is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Bombay, 17th January 1866.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will be happy to undertake the translation of documents or accounts, from the GOOZRATHEE, MAHRATHEE, HINDUSTANI, and PERSIAN languages into English and vice versa.

A. McCOMBIE, Junior.

Meadow Street.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 120 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army & egulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

THE ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Association will be held at its Office, No. 7, Church Lane, on SATURDAY the 3rd February 1866, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet up to 31st December 1865.
2nd. To elect new Directors in the room of the present Directors, who retire from Office under Article 90 of the Deed of Association.

When also will be submitted the following Special Resolution :—

"That this Association be voluntarily wound up in pursuance of the provisions of Act. XIX. of 1857."

And in the event of this Resolution being adopted, the Meeting will proceed to the appointment of Liquidators.

B. BALCRISHNA.

7, Church Street, 17th January 1866.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Directors, at a Meeting held in London on the 12th ultimo, have declared a dividend of 5 per cent (free of Income Tax) for the half year ended 31st December last, and the same will be payable to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 31st instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from 17th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 16th Jan. 1866. ROBT CAMPBELL, Agent.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

MR. LOUIS HENRY BOULT has THIS DAY been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ARTHUR HUSON in our Firm CEASES from THIS DATE.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

R. WHITCHELO, House Painter Decorator, and General Contractor, 13, Mount Road, Byculla N.B.—Every description of Marbleing and Graining done

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—On and after 15th January, Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be charged on all outstanding Calls from their respective due dates.

A. MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 4th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Association, advertised to take place on the 22nd instant, is POSTPONED to the 30th instant, at 1 P.M.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th January 1866.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each numbered —33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 51383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391. Notice is hereby given that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. JOHN DWYER, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

12th December 1865. JOHN DWYER.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—All Persons having Claims against the Estate of Mr. B. H. CAMA are hereby requested to send in full statements of the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th February next.

In making up the Statements Creditors are requested not to take credit for the value of Securities they may hold and not to calculate interest since the 17th May last. The undersigned, however, requests that a separate Memo of Securities held may accompany the Statement of Claims.

No claims sent in after the 15th February can be entertained.

Debtors to the Estate are hereby also notified that unless payments be made forthwith, legal measures will be taken against them without further notice.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to the Trustees of Mr. B. H. Cama's Estate.

Bombay, 16th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમ્બે મીકાનીકશ બીલડીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

बॉबे मेकानीकल बीलडींग कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE.—From and after THIS DATE a DIVIDEND of Rupees THREE per Share, being at the rate of six per cent per annum, on the paid-up Capital of the Company, at 31st July 1865, will be paid to Shareholders on production of the Share Certificates at our Office, where Dividend Warrants can be obtained.

W. NICOL & Co., Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th January 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

CUNHA & Co., General Merchants and Musicians, No. 36 Kalbadevie Road, have just unpacked a choice assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Beaver Hats of all sorts, made expressly to order, Boots, Shoes, Kid gloves, Merinoes, a small assortment of Jewellery, &c., &c., Guitars and Violins with Music Handcuse cases, always on hand. Prices very moderate to ensure a quick sale. Fresh consignments received every Overland Mail.

CUNHA & Co. are prepared to supply brass and string music for Parties, &c.

N. B.—Customers are requested to settle all outstanding bills.

2nd January 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to orders.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Godown of Messrs. ALCIDE VINAY & Co., 33, Medow Street, best PONDICHERRY CIGARS, at Rs. 20 per thousand, in Boxes of 250 Cigars each.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Geneevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA & CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of Interest allowed on Deposits, from this date until further notice, will be as follows, viz :—

For 3 months' sight..... 7 per cent. premium.
For 6 months' sight..... 9 ditto.
For 12 months' sight ..... 9 ditto.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

10th October 1865.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST,
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The first Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Association will be held at the registered Office in Apollo Street, on the 22nd day of January next, at 1 P. M., for the following purposes :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet made up to the end of December 1865.
2. To elect a Chairman and new Board of Directors or re-elect the present Board.

By order,
SAMUEL SAVILLE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed :—

1. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.
2. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareholders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

11, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

JUST ARRIVED per *City of Delhi* from Clyde, Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines from 8 to 16 horse power, embracing all latest improvements and furnished in the best style, from first class makers.

Plans may be seen and particulars had on application to the undersigned.

NOW LANDING from the above and other ships:—

Portland Cement finest quality.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Fire Engines.
Force and Lift Pumps.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Milner's Fireproof Safes.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Price Lists now ready and to be had on application.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

31st August 1865.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY, HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late Earls CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

Have much pleasure to inform their Constituents that they have opened at Bombay in the above premises, Mofussil orders will have their special attention.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, per dozen Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65. Universally worn in India.

BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Shirts, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Wool, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Cashmere, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk, Rs. 12-8 each.
BADHAM'S Zingary and other Printed Cricketting Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Regatta Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Racket Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars, Rupees 7 per dozen.
Systeme Jourvins best French Kid Gloves, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
White Kid Gloves, Rs. 1-12 per pair.
Dog Skin, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
Buck and Doe, Rs. 3-12 per pair.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, and 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28, and 30.
Railway Portmanteaus, Courier Bags and Hat Cases.
LINCOLN and BENNET'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford, and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.
BADHAM'S Prize Medal Hosiery.
BADHAM'S Catalogue is ready, and will be forwarded on application.
Badham & Co., Apollo House, Bombay.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

SECTIONAL PORTABLE WOODEN HOUSES, with heat and fire proof roofing. Plans &c. may be seen at our Office

FARNHAM & Co.

No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Late Royal Hotel Building.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto existing between Messrs. DOSSABHOY SORABJEE and BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE (Dossabhoy and Byramjee & Co.) has this day CEASED, and business for the future will be conducted solely by Mr. BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE.

All persons having claims against the said Dossabhoy Sorabjee and Byramjee Muncherjee, or owing any monies to them or to the Firm in reference to the said partnership, should make the same known to the said BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE without any further delay, and the said Byramjee Muncherjee will therefore after this date not be responsible for debts contracted by the said Dossabhoy Sorabjee in the name of the late existing Firm.

BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE, DUBASH.

Bombay, 6 Bak, House Lane, 20th Jan. 1866.

CHUBB'S DESPATCH BOXES, furnished, No. 2 Rs. 50, No. 3 Rs. 60.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, by MAPPIN, furnished for 1 and 2 persons. Rs. 18 and Rs. 35.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

AIR CANES, by REILLY, Muzzle and Breech-loading, with apparatus complete, in case. Rs. 100.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS FOR 4 PORTRAITS on a Page. A large and handrome assortment of the above lately received, at moderate prices.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

TO ARTISTS.—Just received a few EXTRA SIZE SKETCH BLOCKS, 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet each, Rs. 27. Also Oil and Water Colours, Brushes, &c. &c.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

STUDIES FOR WATER COLOUR PAINTING.—A fresh supply of small Chromolithographs. Rs. 1 each or Rs. 10 per dozen.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

OUT-DOOR GAMES FOR THE COLD SEASON.—Just received, CROQUET, full size, and best quality, each in case. Rs. 25.

LAWN CUPOLETTE, a capital new game for any number of players, in case. Rs. 25.

DANISH LAWN BOWLS, a newly registered game for any number of players, in cases. Rs. 38.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—The above Mills being in daily work, Raw and Boiled Linseed Oils and Linseed Cake, "an excellent, nutritious, and wholesome food for Horses and Cattle"—can be supplied in any quantities at the Mills, Bellasis Road, Byculla, or at Messrs. ROGERS & Co., Fort.

HOME EDUCATION FOR BOYS.—The Rev. Mr. MACKIE, of Erskine, Glasgow, receives a limited number of Gentlemen's Sons, to be educated by a first class resident Tutor and Visiting Masters.

Peculiar advantages are afforded to Boys whose Parents are abroad, and to Orphans.

Reference kindly permitted to Major HUME HENDERSON, Bombay.

Erskine Manse, Glasgow, Scotland.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમ્બે બોનડેડ વેરહાઉસીય કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

बॉबे बांडेड वेरहाउस कपनी (लिमीटेड).

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Rupees 1,600 in all have been called up on the Shares in the above Company; that the Sixth Instalment was due on the 21st January 1865, and the Seventh Instalment was due on the 31st May 1865, unless both the Calls with Interest be paid on or before the 30th instant, the Shares upon which such Calls then remain unpaid will be absolutely FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

27, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th January 1866.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—The Directors beg to give notice that the Accounts of the Bank to 30th December 1865 having been made up and audited, will lie at the Office of the Bank for fifteen days from this date, for the inspection, during business hours, of such of the Registered Shareholders as may wish to avail themselves of the opportunity.

ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

18th January 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CREATION OF £2,000,000 FURTHER CAPITAL.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Resolution of the Board of Directors, and under the guarantee of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, it has been resolved to create further Capital required for the general purposes of the Company to the extent of £2,000,000 in 100,000 Shares of £20 each, bearing Interest at 5 per cent per annum.

It is also hereby notified that the allotment of such new Shares will be made to the Shareholders on the Register at this date in rateable proportion, and a deposit of £2 or Rupees 21-13-1 per Share must be paid at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 27th January next.

The option of paying the Shares in full, and converting them into Capital Stock, is given to the Shareholders, and a letter authorizing the Bankers, to receive the payment may be obtained on application at the Transfer Office of the Company.

Calls upon these Shares cannot exceed £2 per Share, and an interval of three months must elapse between each Call.

A letter of allotment with directions for payment and a form of receipt will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

SHERARD OSBORN,
Captain, Royal Navy, and Agent.

Bombay, Company's Offices, 20th December 1865.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CALL OF Rs. 21-13-1 OR £2 PER SHARE UPON ALL THE SHARES OF THE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the proprietors of this Company holding Shares in India upon which Rupees 132-14-7 and Rs. 4-10-2 or £14 and £4 per Share have been already called up, are required to pay a further Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per Share upon both classes of Shares (making Rs. 174-8-8 and Rs. 65-7-3 or £16 and £6 per share paid) on or before the 29th January next, at the Bank of Bombay, and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 29th January, the holders of the Shares will not be entitled to receive Interest upon any portion of their Shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with Interest upon the arrears, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture under the Company's Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.

A circular letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

The option of paying in full (the remaining Rs 43-10-3 and Rs. 152-11-8 or £4 and £14 per Share respectively) upon any portion of their Shares, is continued to the Shareholders, and a letter authorising the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this Office.

SHERARD OSBORN,
Captain, Royal Navy, and Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 20th December 1865.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 15th March, it was resolved that the special Resolutions 3 to 7 passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed ;

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY.
NARAYEN SADBA.

Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited.)

Bombay, 6th August 1865.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY.

Price—Rs. 1-8 as.

IT is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

N. B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage.

Gazette Press, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
Price—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

The Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN inhabiting a Bungalow (delightfully situated) larger than he requires, wishes to receive a COMPANION. Stabling for one Horse. Address "B. A.," care of this Journal.

A GENTLEMAN and his DAUGHTER, lately arrived from England, is desirous of taking part of a BUNGALOW with a respectable family : Colaba or Mazagon preferred. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

WANTED, a respectable HOUSEKEEPER, one that could be Amanuensis preferred. Apply to Mr. H. T. TOWERS, 24, Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

WANTED, to PURCHASE, take on LEASE, or to take the MANAGEMENT of a BRICK and TILE WORK, &c., by a Gentleman who has had many years experience in Scotland. Apply at once to "A. D.," care of *Gazette*.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a young intelligent PARSEE in a Merchant's Office, well experienced in Godownkeeper's and Custom House business, and also as Head Clerk. High references can be given regards his qualifications. Address "X.," care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, JUNIOR ASSISTANTS, (intelligent lads) to be trained as salesmen in the LIBRARY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS of St. Andrew's Library.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

WANTED, by the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED) 150 tons of steam COAL to be delivered on the Company's Bunder, at Colaba.

No Tenders will be received after the 24th instant.

GEO. WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

18th January 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS IN THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—New water marked SHARE CERTIFICATES can be had in exchange for the old ones on application to

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

15th January 1866.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLES COMPANY (LIMITED).—With reference to the advertisement that appeared in the *Times* and *Gazette* on SATURDAY, Mr. CHARLES MAYBURY begs to announce that he has entered into a fresh engagement with the above Company, and that he will be happy to receive and attend to all orders in the Jobbing Department as heretofore.

CHARLES MAYBURY, Job Master,
V. L. S. Company (Limited).

December 23rd, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, at noon of THURSDAY the 15th March 1866

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

By the arrival of a large amount of Bullion by the English and China Mail, of upwards of nearly two crores, the share-market assumed a better tone this day. There was a pretty good enquiry in New Elphinstones and Bombay Bank shares; the former advanced from 180 to 190 premium, and the latter from 50 to 57 premium.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s. 2¼d.
Do. Credits... ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 2¼d.
Do. Documents... ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 2¼d. to 2s. 3d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight ...	97½
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	96
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	99
China	60 Do. do. ...	398

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	per ct.		
3,000,000	500	250	16	Agra Bank	105 p ct premium
100,000	250	125	...	Alliance Bank ...	45 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	...	Asiatic Bank Corpn	15 p ct pm.
4,000,000	1,000	200	30	Bank of Bengal ...	2,000 p sh.
1,250,000	500	175	8	Bank of India ...	150 p sh.
10,00,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bombay Bank ...	57 p ct pm.
750,000	250	150	.....	Bombay City Bank	45 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	35 p ct dis.
2,000,000	500	300	8	Bombay Union Banking Association	25 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Broker's Banking Company ...	28 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	6	Central Bank... ...	10 p ct dis.
500 000	200	200	14	Chartered Bank of India & China	(saving a 5% 60 p c n a
200,000	200	2.	.....	China Bank	Par.
750,000	250	250	30	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	95 p ct premium.
1,000,000	1,000	250	18	Commercial Bank...	154 p ct pm.
1,000,000		250	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	50 p ct pm nm
1,000,000	500	250	9	Delhi and London...	40 pct pm nm
625,000	250	250	14	East Indian Bank.	29 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	250	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank.	5 p ct pm nm
600,000	250	150	.....	Imperial Bank of Banking and Trading Co..	35 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	.....	India Limited ...	35 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	100	.....	London & China Rs. India-Egypt. & Lon.	35 p ct dis. 6½ p ct dis.
200,000	100	100	.....	London Chartered Bank of India ...	34 p ct dis.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	12	Madras Bank... ...	70 ex-div.
1,500,000	250	250	16	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	110 pctpm nm
600,000	200	200	.....	Royal Bank of India, Australia and Delhi Bank.	35 p ct dis.
750,000			.....	Union Bank	25 pct pmum
.....	.....	...	...	Guzerat Bank	3 p ct premium

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

1,000,000	400	100	.....	Alliance Financial Bengal Credit Mob	Par.
.....	.....	...	.....	Bhattia Financial ...	No quotations.
750,000	300	100	.....	Bombay Commercial Credit & Finan. Cor...	8 p ct dis.
600,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation ...	50 p ct dis.
3,000,000	200	200	.....	Central India Finan	
.....	.....	50	...	Elphinstone Finan.	
2,000,000	400	100	.....	Financial Assoc.	No quotations.
.....	.....	...	...	Europe & India	
(1200000	400	100	.....	Financial Assoc. of India and China	
1200000	400	100	.....	Do. New Capital	21 p ct discount
1,000,000	500	100	.....	Grand Finance Co.	
500,000	400	50	.....	Mofussil Financial Association ...	25,868
.....	400	50	.....	Oriental Financial Association ...	No quotations.
600,000	400	100	.....	Royal Finance Corporation (Ld.)	
800,000	400	50	.....	Universal Co. ...	
.....	.....	...	...	Union Financial Co.	
1,000,000	5000	3000	.....	Mangon Land and Reclamation Co...	1,000 per share.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Port Canning...	200 pm.
.....	10,000	6,000	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	2,700 per share.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	100	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	3,700 pm.
1,250,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Elphinstone Land Co.	170 pm.
1,000,000	1,000	100	.....	Do. Do.	190 pm.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	.....	Frere Land Co. ...	350 per share.
110 000	2,000	900	.....	House and Land Investment Co. ...	200 per share.
1,000,000	5000	3000	.....	Mangon Land and Reclamation Co...	1,000 per share.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Port Canning...	200 pm.
.....	10,000	6,000	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	2,700 per share.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			pr. S.		
125,000	2,500	2,500	15	Alliance Spinning Co. (Limited) ...	
20,000	2,000	2,000	.....	Arkwright Cotton Mill Company ...	No quotations.
65,000	1,500	5,500	700	Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	
150,000	2000	1,750	.....	Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	
.....	500	500	.....	The Hafiz Allie Spinning and Weaving Co. (Ld.) 1st issue.	Par.
.....	250	200	.....	Do. do. 2nd issue.	Par.
300,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Manockjee Petit's Spin. & Weav. Co.	
200,000	2,825	2,500	150	Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	
150,000	2,500	2,500	.....	Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. ...	No quotations
97,500	5,000	5,000	400	Victoria Spin. Co...	
			pr. ct.		
160,000	5,000	5,000	6	Coorla Spinning & Weaving Co. ...	
100,000	1,000	1,000	12	Bombay United Spin. & Weaving Co...	

PRESS COMPANIES.

			pr. S.		
			1,000	1,500	Apollo Press Co ...
			5,000	800	Colaba Press Co ...
937,500	6,250	6,250	750	850	Fort Press Co ...
600,000	2,000	6,000	850	.....	Hydraulic Press Co.
80,000	1,000	1,600	.....	.....	Scinde Press Co...
		1,600	.....	.....	Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.
80,000	2,000	250	.....	.....	Scinde Press Co. Ld. (Karachee)...
76,000	2,000	500	.....	.....	Alexandra Press Co. Limited (Madras)
70,000	2,000	100	.....	850	East India Press Co.
68,000	2,000	2,000	.....	.....	Victoria Press Co. Madras	No quotations
60,000	3,000	1,000	.....	.....	Albert Press Co. Kurrachee ...	
				650	Deccan Coition Cleansing & Press Co.	
100,000	100	25	.....	.....	Locomotive Cotton Press Co. (Limited)	
100,000	4,000	1,000	.....	.....	Scott Press Co....	
500,000	1,000	225	.....	.....	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	
80,000	2,500	1,500	.....	.....	Prince of Wales Press Co.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES

		218	pr. ct.	G. I. P. Railway Consol. Stock	6 dis
		130	2½	Do. new 220 shares.	
		1,000	2½	Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company.	Par

MISCELLANEOUS.

60,000	500	500	.....	Bombay Contract and Building Co..	
80,000	2,000	900	.....	Bonded Warehouse.	
100,000	500	250	15	Frescher & Co. (Ld..	
50,000	500	250	.....	Gun Cotton Co....	
15s,000	50	50	.....	Bombay Gas Co.	
115,670	1,000	50	.....	East India Cotton Agency ...	No quotations.
45,000	200	100	.....	Khandesh Farming Co. ...	
250,000	500	100	.....	United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld..	
3,500	350	200	.....	Bombay Oil Works Co. (Limited.)	
20,000	1000	500	.....	Victoria Patent Brick Co. (Ld)...	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent.	Sicca Rs.	Transfer Loan	Rs.	88
,, ,,	Sicca ,,	Loan 1832-33	,,	99
,, ,,	Co.'s ,,	1834-35	,,	864
,, ,,	,,	1842-43		
,, ,,	,,	1854-55		
Five per cent.	Co.'s Rs.	Loan ... 1856-57		102½
Five per cent.	Public Works	Loan 1854-55	,,	Par.
Five and a half	per cent.	... ...	,,	106½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	,, 10
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 310
German Crowns	,, 310
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 228
Bar Silver	,, 106½
Gold Leaf	15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 23rd January 1866.

COTTON at Colaba.	Per candy.
Dholleras (New load)	Rs. 420 to 435
Bhowanagar and Mowa	,, 430 to 435
Surat and Broach	,, 400 to 405
Broach	,, 300 to 310
Veneral	,, 300 to 310
Khandeish	,, 289 to 290
Dharwar (Sawginned)	,, 465 to 470
Dholleras (April and May)	,, 450 to 455
Oomrawuttee (March and April)... ...	,, 435 to 440
Ditto (now ready)	,, 430 to 435
Hinghunghat (New)	,, 480 to 485

The following statistics of the Bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date for which the Custom House Returns are available:—

BULLION MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTS.

For the week ending 31st December 1865.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin.
From Ceylon	50,000	4,000
Total for the week	50,003	4,000
Previously Imported in the year 1865	3,44,85,965	4,88,98,475
Total from 1st Jan. to 31st December 1865	3,45,35,965	4,88,12,475
Ditto 1864	5,30,34,903	2,41,72,173
Decrease Rupees ...	1,94,98,938	4,53,59,698

EXPORTS.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin.
To Cutch	19,000	67,989
,, Concan British	7,996	12,45,275
,, Guzerat British	11,114	15,500
,, Kurrachee Steamer ...	700	60,050
,, Madras	8,309	...
,, Malabar British	25,350	33,144
,, South Canara	9,500	38,000
,, North Canara	37,345	1,54,000
Total for the week...	1,20,275	16,16,058
Previously exported in the year 1865	89,63,466	3,96,91,053
Total from 1st Jan. to 31st December 1865	90,83,741	4,13,07,111
Ditto 1864	1,37,86,057	5,36,39,660
Decrease Rupees ...	47,02,316	1,13,32,549

MONEY MARKET REVIEW.

WEEK ENDING 20TH JANUARY.

TELEGRAMS on the whole are rather less favourable during the week, and as rumours of lower prices in Liverpool have at same time been very freely circulated, the market here has been a little unsettled. Subscription messages are from the 9th to the 11th inst., the Liverpool market being then flat, with Fair Dhollera at 17¾d; private telegrams to the 17th are also said to have been received, at which date dulness still prevailed, and prices had fallen to 17d. Latest Manchester advices report depression, with prices fluctuating and uncertain, 7lbs. Shirtings being worth 14s. 9d., and 40's, Twist 2s. 1d. The Calcutta market is rather quieter during the week, and prices of Piece Goods are slightly lower.

Piece Goods.—Our market during the week has been less active, and although prices are weaker, any great decline has been prevented by the firmness of holders. The news from home are not sufficiently reassuring for dealers to do more than supply their immediate wants, and business has therefore been on a smaller scale. 7 lbs. 40 inch Shirtings have fetched from Rs. 3-2 to Rs. 3-7; 8¼ lbs. Rs. 10-4 to Rs. 10-14 for a superior make. T. Cloths have been in some demand at from 15 to 18 annas per pound, one or two parcels of local made goods realizing slightly over 18 annas. Madapollams have been less steady, and prices rather declining, sales of 3 lbs. 32 inch being made at from Rs. 3-7-6 to Rs. 3-10. White Goods have remained very quiet, and in the absence of transactions former prices may be said to be unchanged. Twist has attracted few buyers during the week; a sale of Mule 30 is reported at Re. 1.

Cotton.—In the early part of the week transactions were on a somewhat small scale but latterly extensive purchases have been made, and the market is now firmer. Oomrawuttee cotton has been in most active demand, and the decline submitted to at one part of the week has been again almost recovered. Shipments show a further reduction during the week, the aggregate being 27,283 bales against 37,667 bales last week. We quote yesterday's prices as follows:—Dhollera, Old, Rs. 400 to 420; New, Rs. 450 to 460; Oomrawuttee Akote, Old, Rs. 380 to 390; New, Rs. 430 to 435; Broach, Old Rs. 390 to 400; New, Rs. 450 to 460.

Freights.—Business during the week in going ships having been confined mostly to the filling up of previous engagements, rates have been weaker, and in order to complete cargoes a decline on last week's quotations has in some instances been submitted to. For forward shipment enquiry still continues active, but first class vessels are not anxious to make engagements extending beyond February. We quote yesterday's rates for Cotton to Liverpool:—Going ships, 40s. to 42s. 6d.; Beginning ships, 35s. to 37s. 6d.

Bank Return.—The Return for the past week, when compared with that of the previous week, shows the following changes:—

General Treasury Balance ...	Increase ...	Rs. 34,13,054
Deposits at Head Office ...	Increase ...	,, 22,04,920
Deposits at Branches ...	Increase ...	,, 25,868
Loans at H. O and Branches ...	Increase ...	,, 2,11,051
Credits Accounts do. do. ...	Increase ...	,, 15,123
Bills Discounted do. do. ...	Increase ...	,, 4,98,200
Balances with Agents ...	Decrease ...	,, 33,175
Cash & Currency Notes in H. O. ...	Decrease ...	,, 22,31,141
Do. Do. do. Branches ...	Decrease ...	,, 6,56,571

Money.—Although the market still continues extremely tight, appearances indicate that we shall experience an easier feeling shortly. The effect of continuous imports of bullion for the last few weeks is now becoming more apparent, and as further large supplies are likely to keep coming forward, we still hold to the opinion that during the busiest portion of our shipping season, say from March onwards, money will be more plentiful and cheaper than it has been for the last month or six weeks. Shipments in the latter part of 1865 have been pushed forward on a much more extensive scale than in the previous year, the total for the last four months of 1865, for instance, being 377,155 bales against 172,268 bales in the corresponding period of 1864; this shows an excess of 200,000 bales already gone forward, and as the new crop is known to be considerably smaller than its predecessor, it follows that for the remainder of the present shipping season, the aggregate of shipments will be less than they were in 1865. On the other hand, the stringency in our money market, produced by this increase in shipments, has already been the means of bringing us large supplies of bullion, while the various sources which the high value of money here has opened up for our relief, are likely to keep pouring in supplies long after the necessity for such assistance has passed.

The Bank Return for the past week is a very favourable one, the addition to cash at the Head Office exceeding 22 lacs after providing for an increase of 7 lacs in accommodation. This increase to the Cash Balance arises from an addition of 22 lacs made to Deposits, the whole of which appears to be retained by the Bank in Cash. It is difficult to say whether the increased accommodation which appears in the Return has been given at the Head Office or the Branches; we think it has been at the latter, as the decrease in Cash there and the increase in accommodation so nearly correspond. The General Treasury Balance is increased 34 lacs, the Government Reserve in Cash being now 67 lacs.

Government Securities have again been very quiet, without any improvement in price. We quote Fours 86½, Fives 102¼, Five and half 106¼. Latest Calcutta quotations show a further decline, Fours being 88 to 88½, Fives 102½ to 102¾, Five and half 107¼ to 107¾.

Exchange—The expectation at the close of list mail of high rates prevailing for the outgoing mail has been well founded, quotations during the week having advanced to 2s. 2¾d. for Bank Paper, and 2s. 3¼d. for Documents. Towards the close of the week the feeling was rather easier, but it is likely to be again stiffer during the present week. We give the following as yesterday's quotations:—Bank 2s. 2¾d.; Credits 2s. 2¾ to 2s. 2⅞d.; Documents 2s. 2 15/16d. to 2s. 3¼d. On Calcutta we quote sight 99¼, 60 days' 95½; and on China Rs. 205 for 60 days' Bank Bills.

Shares.—New Elphinstones have again monopolized the business during the week; prices, however, at the close, are much the same as in the previous week. In other shares little or nothing has been done; prices will be found in our share list. A meeting of the Port Canning shareholders is to be held to-day, when a dividend of 2½ per cent. is to be declared.

At the weekly Board meeting yesterday, the Directors of the Bank of Bombay decided on giving a dividend for the past half year at the rate of 8 per cent. premium. This result is very gratifying.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 23.

McHall, Assistant Surgeon, 33rd Regiment, on sick leave, from Poona.
Britten, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Challesgaum.
Keene, Lieutenant J. E., General List, on sick leave, from Poona.
Hicks, Captain W., Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Neale, Lieutenant Colonel W. A., Staff, on duty, from Alligaum.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 22nd January.

The undermentioned Officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 13th January 1866:—

Major J. Bonus, Royal Engineers.
Captain P. Dods, Staff Corps.

The Annual General Invaliding Committee will assemble at Bombay, on Thursday, the 25th instant, for the examination of the Invalids attached to the Colaba Sanitarium and Esmaile Asylum:—

President.—Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals P Gammie. The Brigadier General Commanding Bombay Garrison will be good enough to nominate the members.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. ARRIVALS.
22 Melbourne (s) ... Auld ... Suez, Jan. 1.
Orissa (s) ... Ballamine ... Calcutta, Jan. 4.
Formosa (s) ... Tomlin ... Hongkong, Jan. 5.
23 Dalkeith ... Joste ... Glasgow, Aug. 28.
Futtay Sultan ... Nacoda ... Calcutta, Dec. 5.

JAN. DEPARTURE.
23 Ophir ... Miles ... Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Orissa*:—O. R. Gordon, Esq.; Mr. Meivill; Mr. Pennington; Lieutenant Alexander; and Mrs. Loring.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per *Melbourne*.—On January 5th, spoke the ship *Bithana*, off Jedda.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Rosella*, H. Le Pan, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Ismail*, James Marr, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Bogard*, Douglas, bound to Akyab.

The following vessels began to load yesterday —
S. S. *Rangoon*, for Aden and Suez.
Ship *Thalatta*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Monica*, for Liverpool.
S. S. *Australian*, for Aden, Jedda and Hudoode, &c.
S. S. *Governor Higginson*, for Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
S. S. *Kurnaja*, for Malabar Coast.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, (with immediate possession,) a comfortable BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, lately vacated by Mr. J. M. Maclean. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

THE ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Allottees of Shares in this Association, who have not as yet executed the Deed of Association, although they have paid the Calls, are hereby informed that unless they sign the Memorandum and Articles of Association before the 2nd proximo, the money paid by them shall be forfeited to the Association.
R. BALCRISHNA, Manager.
Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

THE ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—With reference to the Notification dated the 15th December last, it is hereby notified, that in view to the proposal the Directors have since resolved on submitting at the Annual General Meeting, called on the 3rd proximo, for the voluntary winding up of the Association, they have not proceeded to declare the forfeiture of Shares on which the 2nd Call has not been paid.
R. BALCRISHNA, Manager.
Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

BYCULLA POLICE OFFICE.—Competitors are informed that they can obtain their Plans on application at the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Division.
Government would be glad to know the names of the authors of the designs honourably mentioned by the Committee.
J. A. FULLER, Captain, R. E.,
Secretary to the Architectural Improvement Committee.
Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st ultimo, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum will be paid to the Proprietors on and after FRIDAY the 26th instant.
The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from this date until MONDAY the 29th instant.
Dividend will be payable to Proprietors who are on the register at close of business THIS DAY.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. ROBERTSON,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.—We beg to inform our constituents, and the public in general, that although we have given up the supply of English Newspapers and Periodicals from the end of 1865, we still still continue for some time longer to import our Books, Magazines & reviews for any required from England by parties up-country, as usual.
We take this opportunity of returning our sincere thanks to those of our customers who have responded to our call for payment of our accounts; and again to request those who still hold back to do so no longer, as we are desirous of closing business as early as possible.
From this date, it is particularly requested that all parties who have subscribed for English Papers, &c., to our successor, MR. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE, will send their subscriptions *direct to him*, and not through us, as we have no connection with him in the matter.
The following new books, and new editions of old works, are now on sale at our rooms, for which orders, accompanied by cash, are solicited. When cash is sent with orders, ten per cent discount will be allowed, *or* the books will be sent free of postage to any part of India when they come under the Book Parcel Post.

Millais's Illustrations; a collection of Drawings on wood.	Rs. 12 0
Smiles's Lives of Boulton and Watt, Engineers. ...	15 12
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the fact that the noble and learned lord, himself the President of that Society, actually filled the chair upon the occasion when the report was considered and approved :—

"Your Committee has proceeded to investigate a practice, commonly resorted to at this day, of clients consulting and retaining barristers only through the intervention of attornies. This practice, excepting in the County Courts, where a barrister is, by statute, prohibited from appearing for his client, unless instructed by an attorney,* is not founded on any positive rule of law . . . . . Indeed it has never been doubted that in conveyancing, or in criminal cases, a barrister may be retained directly by the client;—and, as it has been laid down, that he cannot withhold his services when a retainer is tendered, it seems to follow that, before this doctrine can be narrowed by a condition, that such tender shall be made *only* through an attorney, some long-established rule of professional etiquette or immemorial usage to that effect must be shown to exist. Your Committee have been unable to discover any such rule or usage. These instances, and they may be multiplied to almost any extent, prove to demonstration that the present practice is of comparatively recent origin. In early times it was utterly unknown. At a later period it was only partially recognized. And even during the last century it was not fully established. It is therefore girt about by no halo of antiquity, and it must stand or fall by its own intrinsic merits. Your Committee further find that even during the present century, and at the present moment, the ancient practice which allowed the client to communicate directly with his counsel, has not been wholly abolished. Numerous well-authenticated anecdotes, which have come to their knowledge, satisfactorily prove that very many eminent barristers, who are either still living, or have only recently died, have availed themselves of the practice. Lord Brougham may be mentioned as a striking example; for in the year 1824, when he was a leader of the Northern Circuit, and was threatened with a loss of practice, by a combination of attornies opposed to his schemes of Law Reform, he defeated that conbination by publishing his intention of affording his *counsel* and *advocacy* to such lay clients as should directly seek his aid. In this resolution he was supported by the Circuit; who with a view to relax any contrary rule of *etiquette* directed their records to be searched, when *no trace of any such rule was found to exist*. The present Lord Chancellor, (St. Leonard) is also known, at least on one remarkable occasion, to have advised a client, and that client a lady, without the intervention of any attorney; and the late Mr. Baron Richardson, when at the Bar, repeatedly communicated with mercantile men, who came direct to consult him on legal questions of delicacy, connected with their affairs. The late Lord Abinger, too, whom few men will think of charging with unprofessional conduct, is known, on several occasions, to have given his advice to, and received his fee from, clients, without any intervening attorney. In one instance is particularly remembered, from the fact, that the advice was given, and the fee received, in a room in Brookes' Club . . . . Your Committee have been assured, by gentlemen of high reputation as lawyers, that they do not consider it unprofessional to aid the public by advice, without the intervention of an attorney. Indeed, some gentlemen have intimated their opinion that barristers are not, under ordinary circumstances, justified in refusing to clients their professional aid, either as counsel or as advocates, though no attorney be engaged. The scientific opinion your Committee has also been called to the well-known fact, that, in criminal cases, counsel are constantly retained without the intervention of an attorney, and that wills and settlements are frequently drawn under instructions received directly from the client." The report then goes on to consider the arguments for and against the practice, and it concludes in favour of it, as being safer, cheaper, and cheaper for the client, and more conducive to the independence of the Bar. "So long," it says, "as they look only to a single class for employment, their independence is exposed to many dangers. But the moment they are brought into contact with the public, they have a resource against any sinister influence in its sympathies, such as was so successfully practised by Lord Brougham," (p. 11).

It is also true that, even if the supposed rule were binding in England, it by no means follows that it would have force within the outlying dominions of the Queen. On the contrary we know that in most of them, there is not a trace of such being ever the practice.

Nevertheless, it is a great mistake to suppose that I have any personal antipathy to the intervention of the attorney, or any personal wish to receive the client without such intervention. I have said that hitherto my habit has been far otherwise. I will also add that, however inconvenient and costly to the client, the practice in question may be, it is often a very convenient one for the Bar, and I have never contemplated without repugnance and misgiving the possibility of a state of things—such, for example, as a combination of attornies to defeat the client's selection of his own counsel—which should make a departure from it to be the necessity or duty of the Bar.

In proof of what I have last said, and because also it seems to illustrate the difficulty which environs all endeavours to stretch points of professional *etiquette* in remote Asiatic communities, like this, I beg leave to refer you to the circumstances which led to the abolition at Hongkong of the distinctions of barrister and attorney for several years, by the Ordinance No. 12 of 1858.

The whole community demanded that measure. They never ceased to resent the recognition in February 1856, by the two branches of the profession, and on my earnest recommendation to both, of that limitation of the doctrine of the right of access to counsel, which requires the intervention of an attorney. It was not a strong Bar,—that of Hongkong—they said. But the attornies were even less learned, competent, and careful. Why should the clients, they asked, be subjected to the costly and useless, or even mischievous, formality of laying their secrets before those attornies and their native clerks, by way of preliminary condition to their being allowed at length to reach to the adviser or advocate of their choice and confidence?

I never denied the weight of those objections; but I preferred to abide the result of my experiments. It lasted some two years and a half, when, by the voice of the whole community (a few attornies alone excepted) it was pronounced a failure. What was worse, a reaction of an extreme kind immediately set in with a force which made resistance hopeless.

Fifty-one Hongkong firms of bankers and merchants—amongst which many bear names not unfamiliar now and here in Bombay—addressed to me, in my official character, a memorial, seeking, not merely the abrogation of the English practice in relation to barrister, attorney, and client which I had introduced, but the amalgamation of the branches of the profession into one. I opposed it to the last, but there were official limits to my opposition. It was my duty to refer it to the Governor in Legislative Council, and I did refer it, and it was taken into consideration accordingly. I extract the following copy of the document from their minutes of the 25th May 1858 :—

VICTORIA, HONGKONG, 10TH MAY 1858.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, do ourselves the honour of addressing the Law Officer of the Crown, for the purpose of drawing your attention to the distinction (unnecessary as it appears to us) existing between barristers and solicitors in this colony. Whatever be the custom at home in this respect, we think that a great benefit would result to us and our fellow-citizens were an amalgamation effected between the branches of the legal profession here, and should you feel disposed to concur in our views, we trust that you will take such steps as may seem to you best adapted to carry out our wishes. We do not desire the change on account of the expenses attending legal proceedings, as we know they must necessarily be high in this place; but we can see no sufficient reason why we should be compelled to employ advisers when it would be much more convenient for us to confide the whole of our law matters to one. The conviction has long been gaining on us, that in a young and small community like ours, the present practice in the case of practitioners, and that unrestricted competition between all the properly admitted members of the Supreme Court would be a great improvement on the existing state of things.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

Dent and Co.	Gibb, Livingston and Co.
Lyall, Still, and Co.	D. N. Mody and Co.
Birley and Co.	A signature in *Parsee*.
Turner and Co.	Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy.
For Mercantile Bank—John Costerton, *Manager*.	A signature in *Parsee*.
Siemsen and Co.	Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy and Co.
Blenkin, Rawson, and Co.	Cowasjee Pallonjee and Co.
Maxn Fischer, *Superintendent* P. and O. N. S. Co.	Hormasjee and Rustomjee.
John Burd and Co.	Aderjee Joorjee.
P. pro. Phillips, Moore and Co.—P. Cohen.	C. S. Lungrana and Co.
Vezey, Murray and Co.	R. Kuttonjee and Co.
Lindsay and Co.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
Wm. Pustan and Co.	Judah and Co.
P. and D. N. Camjee & Co.	B. C. Bhabha.
Eduljee Framjee Sons & Co.	Lane, Crawford, and Co.
Augustine Heard and Co.	*P. pro.* Bowra and Co.—W. Harding.
Fletcher and Co.	Smith and Brimelow.
DeSilva and Co.	F. Woods.
Samuel Woodruff.	For Commercial Bank of India—Henry Rutter, *Agent*.
Thomas Hunt and Co.	G. Buchell.
Gilman and Co.	G. Harper and Co.
R. McGregor and Co.	MacEwen and Co.
A. Shortrede and Co.	Russell and Co.
D. Lapraik.	Wallace Warlow and Co.
Edwards and Balley.	Vaucher Freres.
P. Campbell, Manager, Oriental Bank Corporation.	

* The statute referred to was the 9 and 10 Vic. c. 95 passed in 1846 for constituting County Courts in England and Wales, and the prohibition in question is contained in section 31 of the Act. After a six years' trial, it was found to work so ill for the suitors, (the attornies having in many instances combined to prevent them from obtaining the aid of counsel, that Parliament, put in motion by the report from which I am quoting, repealed it in 1852 by the 15 and 16 Vict. c. 54 (s. 10.) The repeal had been recommended in the report, as your readers will see, if you reprint it.

To the Honourable T. CHISHOLM ANSTEY, Esquire, Attorney General, &c. &c.

At the next meeting of the Legislative Council (31st May 1858), an address was voted by that body to the Governor. I again quote from their minutes :—

"Moved by Mr. Lyall, and seconded by Mr. Jardine :—"That His Excellency the Governor be requested to instruct the Attorney General to prepare an Ordinance in accordance with the spirit of the Memorial addressed to the community to the Attorney General, dated the 19th instant."

Their prayer was complied with, I received my instructions. The draught ordinance was prepared by me under protest : (for I was permitted to protest.) and in a few weeks it became law. Recent advices from that colony inform me, to my great satisfaction, that it has been at length repealed. But the profession there, warned by their dear-bought experience, have not revived the obnoxious restrictions upon the intercourse of barrister and client.

I have mentioned these things in no spirit of ill-will to any one; but because they show what my antecedents have been, and how little disposed I was to walk otherwise than in harmony with the second branch of the profession, down to this very moment of their sudden combination to deny to my clients every means and way of access to myself. Nor is this my only reason for recording what has happened elsewhere. I am partly moved by the anxiety which I feel lest the injustice of which the suitors complain should press upon them the adoption of extreme measures. They will do well to moderate their demands. They have the right to pray that the willing wakil may stand side by side with the recusant attorney. They ought not to petition, like their fellow subjects at Hongkong, for the abolition of his class.—I am, Sir, &c.,

T. CHISHOLM ANSTEY.

Bombay, 23rd January.

[We were previously aware of the views of Lord Brougham on the relative relations between Barristers and Attornies, and it was with the object of bringing his lordship's opinions before our readers that we yesterday promised to consider the general subject. The quotation from the report of the Law Reform Committee, given in the above letter, contains some of the arguments bearing upon the question recently debated before the High Court, which we intended to lay before the public.—ED. *B. G.*]

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LUCKNOW, 17TH JANUARY.

THE state of affairs all over India just now is, though apparently quiescent, anything but satisfactory. We may go on collecting the revenue, administering justice, and ogling with the native chiefs and princes, with as little concern as possible; but there is an under-current of popular feeling abroad, the occasional upheavings of which clearly enough indicate the turn our policy and our position are likely to take ere long in India. However indifferent the Government may appear now as to the proceedings of Russia in Central Asia, it is impossible that it can remain inactive once it is known for certain that Russia has established a footing in Affghanistan, which she is very fast doing, and which, indeed, the natives of India verily believe that she has already done. It is this idea of the near approach of a power, the fame of whose conquests and resources is something fabulous according to native estimate, that is causing a commotion, general though silent, throughout India, and giving hope and encouragement to the disaffected in our own dominions, as well as in those of our feudatories and allies. The news from Peshawur for the last two or three months has been of a most disgusting nature. Not only are the tribes on the frontier said to be ready for a row, but the city of Peshawur, itself, is said to be full of cut-throats, and the police by no means inimical to their existence. The cantonments have been advised to send their families out of the place, but, lest a move of this kind might cause general alarm, they have been slow in doing so. The Kohat Pass continues closed to us, and thus, I may say, we have the "enemy" occupying the ground between two of our principal frontier stations—Peshawur and Kohat. They demand black-mail for communications through the pass, and Government considers it *infra dig.* to pay it. This may be; but surely there is a more dignified way of refusing the demand than suffering in silence the humiliation of its being made, and not only this, but allowing the "enemy" to beard us with impunity in our own den, as their holding possession of the Kohat Pass must be considered to be. It has also been discovered, after the thing is past easy remedy, that a large body of our rebel sepoys have been building a fort at a place called Lulloo, in the Eusufzaie hills, within 12 or 14 hours' march from Hotee Murdan, one of our outposts. A native force is said to have been sent to destroy it, but it is believed at Peshawur that European troops will have to go before that feat can be accomplished. Two regiments, the 42nd Highlanders and the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, are said to have been warned for the service. There is, indeed, no saying what political events a few months may bring forth in that direction. It is quite within the bounds of probability that a British army may yet have to be despatched to Cabool, where it seems to be all up with the Ameer, Shere Ali Khan, our *quondam* foe and present ally.

All this is in a very exaggerated degree associated in the native mind with a Russian invasion of India. "The Boos is coming," they say, and they will have him on the Indus before we have crossed Taskhund. It is wonderful the awe with which the natives regard the Russians. When, in 1862, the "Eastern Question" was causing such discussion and excitement in this country, and the possibility of the French landing at Bombay *via* Egypt was suggested, they thought nothing of the French coming, because they believed that we could beat them back; but as regards the Russians, whether they may be coming or not, it is sufficient to inspire them with fear and the worst apprehensions merely to say that they *are* coming. I do not think they dread the Russians on their own account, as I do not think they would have any objections to a change in the governorship of the country; their fears and misgivings are rather for the British, who, they think, would not be able to hold their own against so powerful an invader, and that, in losing the country, they might also involve them in irretrievable ruin. Quite recently, I see some writers talking of the impassable barrier of the Khyber Pass, and of raising the tribes on the frontier to the effectual resistance of the Russians. *Bosh!* It is acknowledged that the Russians are the best diplomatists in the world, while none can be worse than the English. We know that gold is their grand pioneer, and that in Asiatic countries, particularly, never fails to pave the way. Would it not, then, be more reasonable to suppose that the Russians would first secure the co-operation of the tribes before advancing so close, than leave them to be stirred up by us by the very means—gold—which they know so much better how to apply, and are in so much better position how to employ it? Who can say that Russian gold is not at this moment doing all the work of intrigue and insurrection that has been going on for months, nay years, at Cabool? Who can say that Russian agents are not already in the field with a supply of gold which to bribe those very tribes to hostilities against us, in whom we would fain seem to rely so much for hostilities against the Russians? My own candid opinion is, that Russian agents are scattered all over the country, employed not exactly in creating a rebellion, but in feeling the pulse of the population, and talking ominously of the strength and power of Russia, devoid of their probable advent, at no distant period, in India. These agents may not be Russians, but whatever their nationality, they are evidently persons of respectability and influence, inasmuch as they would seem to make a strong impression on the minds of the people, as apparent from the very general and daily increasing development throughout India of that political malady long since known under the designation of Russophobia.

Speaking of the fort at Lulloo, I should mention that a very strong fort has, within the last year or two, been built on the north-east frontier of Oudh by our friendly neighbours, the Nepaulese. A gentleman, just returned from a march in that direction, informs me that this Nepaulese fort is really a very strong one, with a large moat round it, which is crossed on drawbridges. He thinks it is capable of holding from three to four thousand men, and of mounting from thirty to forty guns. He can't tell what is the strength of its present garrison, or whether it has any guns; but it is spoken of outside by the sepoys as decidedly that of defiance and menace. How is it we never heard of this fort before? Is it possible that the Nepaulese have constructed it without the sanction of the Supreme Government? Is it possible that, if such sanction was applied for, the Supreme Government accorded it under the seal of secrecy? We invariably hear of what the native princes apply for and what they get; we occasionally hear of the Supreme Government ordering the demolition of some fort or citadel in this native state or that; it is passing strange, therefore, that no public notice has yet appeared regarding this great Ghoorka stronghold, which has sprung up on the very verge of the line dividing the British from the Nepaulese territories! No doubt the Nepaulese could find many excuses to justify the construction of the work; they might emphatically say that it is necessary for the protection of their frontier. But protective against what anticipated aggression? Surely not aggression from the British; and yet it is impossible to say from who else. The fact is that the Nepaulese have been insufferably insolent ever since the mutiny. They have had their own way in their every dealing with us. They insisted upon getting the Terai, and they got it against every dictate of common sense and political caution. They insisted that we should prevent Europeans from going into it, or crossing the frontier, for shooting purposes, and orders were accordingly given, notwithstanding the gross unfriendliness of the request. They insisted that the British officers who were appointed to mark off the boundary, and actually succeeded in having certain false and most absurd charges, which they brought against them especially, investigated. They have since been constantly making complaints against British subjects, and in almost every instance the British Government has yielded to their insolence and troublesomeness. And this being so, we can hardly be surprised that they have done just as they pleased in the matter of this fort, which can be looked upon as nothing else than as an offensive indication of Nepaulese mistrust of British faith. It is not improbable, however, that we may have to level it to the ground before we are quite done with the Bhootan business, which, more than anything else, would seem to have called it into existence.

And what about this Bhootan business? No one here pretends to understand anything about the so-called quarrel. One thing, however, is very clear, and that is, that the Government are very anxious for peace, and have shown their readiness to secure it at any price. But whether they have got anything more than the treaty for their money, remains yet to be seen. Meanwhile, we see that, turning from the Bhootans, the Governor of Assam has come to grips with the Garrows. Sir John Lawrence can hardly find fault with Colonel Bruce for allowing himself to be sold by the Bhooteas, when His Excellency, in the first instance, made the mistake of appointing him, an officer who, unknown before the mutiny, has since been wholly employed in the police, "envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary," to conclude a treaty of peace with such astute diplomatists as Tongso Penlow and the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs. Of course the result has been what every one, except, perhaps, the Governor General, anticipated. The Bhooteas, not only made better terms for themselves, but a better bargain for their Dooars. Colonel Bruce was authorized to purchase peace, a price was fixed, but he thought nothing of exceeding it when he found that the Bhooteas would not take less than what they had asked for. And Colonel Bruce still thinks that he could not have done better under the circumstances. To be sure he gave a few thousand rupees more than the Governor General considered the thing to be worth; but has he not saved the Government from the humiliation of another defeat—a further loss of life and treasure and guns? Such is the argument on which Colonel Bruce gallantly bases the justification of his conduct and policy. Sir John Lawrence has been singularly unfortunate with his officers during the whole course of this Bhootan war. We had the civil and military employing themselves in acrimonious correspondence, accusations, and recriminations, when they should have been cultivating a harmonious understanding and friendly co-operation, to the furtherance of the one common end of serving their Queen and country at a time of extreme danger and difficulty; and now, when the war is said to be over, we find the Government pitching into both the civil and the military for errors which, had competent men been placed in the several positions of trust and responsibility from the commencement, would most probably have been avoided. 'Tis too late now to complain; but no one in his senses believes that we shall have no more fighting with the Bhootans. Let the Government take warning from the past, and make a more judicious selection of officers, civil and military, to control, should it be likely, *improved* edition of the Bhootan war.

P.S.—Your Chief Justice, Sir Matthew Sausse, arrived here last evening, and is staying with the Chief Commissioner, who drove him all over the place this morning.

GWALIOR, 13TH JANUARY.

THE Political Agent and the officers of the Morar cantonment were invited to an entertainment by Dewan Balajee Punth, on the 7th instant, in the Phulbagh.

At a durbar held by the Maharaja on the 8th, a Brahmin, named Gopaul Rao, a native of the Deccan, was appointed the Naib Sooba of Sumbulgurh.

The Political Agent and some officers of Morar, at the desire of the Maharaja, attended the durbar on the 9th, and remained throughout its sitting. It is said that some important subjects were discussed. The following day another public durbar was held by the Maharaja; after this the chiefs of the Rej Mundul met, when all the treaties between the two powers were examined and discussed. Other documents connected with the relations of the two powers were also perused. The Maharaja has resolved on going to Calcutta to lay his grievances before the Excellency the Viceroy in person. It is also stated that the Maharaja intends to petition Her Majesty the Queen, and then, if permitted, to go to London to pay his respects in person.

The few public duties which were still conducted by the Maharaja in person, such as the *prishee* office, &c., have now also been made over to the *Rajkoomar*, or adopted heir.

The durbar during the festival of *Sunkrant* was held on the 13th, and grain and cash, as usual, were distributed.

A number of hill men and several Brahmins of Muttra have assembled here as usual to receive alms distributed during the *Sunkrant*. The Maharaja ordered them to be paid as on former occasions.—*Delhi Gazette, January* 18.

POONA.

THE Head Quarters and three Companies of the Sappers and Miners have left this morning for Mander Deo, under the command of Captain Macdonell. This unexpected movement is we believe to prepare the ground, &c., for the encampment of a Foot Regiment which is to be located on the hills during the hot season; it is now evident that Mander Deo is the place selected for the encampment.—*Poona Observer, Jan.* 23.

BENGAL.

THE invalids proceeding by the ship *Anglesea* to England embark to-morrow morning, the 17th instant.—*Englishman, Jan.* 16.

THE left wing of the 91st Highlanders will move into Fort William to-morrow morning, instead of this evening as previously ordered.—*Id.*

COLONEL HENRY E. LONGDEN, C. B., successor to Colonel Haythorne as Adjutant General of the Bengal Army, arrived from England on Sunday by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Mooltan*, and took over charge of the office yesterday from Lieutenant-Colonel D. Stewart, who has been officiating in the appointment since the departure of Colonel Haythorne for Europe.—*Id.*

FOR the preservation of order and tranquility at Pooree, in the district of Cuttack, during the influx of pilgrims, the Government of India has sanctioned the entertainment of a separate police establishment, consisting of a European Superintendent on a salary of Rs. 400, a Native Inspector on Rs. 100, and some Constables, making a total expenditure of Rs. 700 a month as recommended by the Commissioner of the district.—*Harkaru, Jan.* 16.

THE South Eastern Railway Company, we observe, have submitted for the consideration of Government, a block plan of their intended station arrangements at Canning, in accordance with which it is proposed to erect two large goods sheds running parallel with the river, and to lay a line of rails along the inner or land side of them. In order to obtain access to these sheds from the north for their rolling stock, it is necessary for the Custom House to be thrown back along its whole frontage about fifty feet, and for the Railway Company to obtain the sanction of the Commissioners to continue their rails for a short distance along the Strand Road in front of that lot, upon which portion they would require running powers. The Government has complied with the Company's request.—*Id.*

OUDH.

PROFESSOR WELLS' famous ascent on Saturday last, the 13th instant, contrasted it very favourably with one which was made during the reign of Nusseroodeen Hyder, as well they might, considering that every precaution that means and skill could accomplish was taken on that occasion to secure the safety of the aeronaut, whereas on the occasion of Professor Wells the very reverse in the case. In the first place the balloon was old and torn, and judging from this, an ascent was not anticipated. But to the astonishment of all, though at the time the heated air was issuing from a rent about a third part from the apex of the balloon, a plank was quickly attached to the car of the ship upon which the intrepid man lightly stepped, and the balloon having been released, rapidly ascended. The multitude who beheld this daring act were apparently for a time spell bound, as not a sound escaped them. When they had in some degree recovered themselves, praises of his great daring passed from their lips, while inward prayers was we afterwards heard were offered up for his preservation.

The ascension was almost vertical until the balloon reached its greatest elevation, the Professor no longer visible. It then appeared to have got into an upper current of air; which gradually bore it to the south-east. At this time we observed with great dread a small dark cloud, that seemed to issue from the rent in the balloon before mentioned, and the conclusion which we drew from this was, that it would collapse, and that we should never see the man suspended from it again alive.

The balloon now rapidly descended, but the evening being calm sufficient heated air was retained within it, and this enabled the aerial voyager to reach the earth once more in safety. The police and soldiers who had assisted in the inflation hurried in the direction the falling balloon was taking, and were not a little delighted when they returned escorting the Professor in triumph to the place from which he had ascended; a party of soldiers carrying the balloon on their shoulders before him. The old adage, *Fortuna favent fortibus*, was never more clearly shown than on this occasion.—*Oudh Gazette, January* 17.

RAJPOOTANA.

OUR readers will remember it was only the other day that the Rana of Odeypore, a chieftain whose pedigree is one of the longest in the world, was installed on the *guddee*, with ceremonies which sent a thrill of delight throughout the length and breadth of Rajpootana. The young prince has, however, scarcely had time to get accustomed to his new seat and his new importance, ere some of his subjects seem inclined to give him as much trouble as possible. Inhabiting the fastnesses and hills of Rajpootana are various clans, with whom the profession of the robber has been sanctioned by the authority of antiquity, and hallowed by the commendation of long lines of chiefs and priests. These clans are tributary to the various great chiefs amongst whom the country is parcelled out, and are a fruitful source of disquiet and annoyance. The hill Rajahs of Odeypore would seem to have taken it into their heads that the installation of the young Rana would lead to a weak government, under which men with ready swords and little respect for law or authority might very properly expect to reap some advantage. They have therefore risen in arms and defied the Darbar. The Darbar troops have marched against them, and several skirmishes have taken place, but, like all other emeutes on the part of the half savage denizens of the hills, discipline and a command of warlike resources will have their usual effect, and the disturbance will probably end as suddenly as it began.—*Hurkaru, Jan.* 16.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE Lucknow people have lately been treated to a novel sight—a balloon ascent. The affair does not seem to have been unattended with risks. Our correspondent describes it, remarking, by the way, that the adventurous aeronaut went up "about a mile"! These ascents have become so frequent now in England that in the neighbourhood of London it is not an uncommon thing to see a balloon travelling through the sky. What with the Crystal Palace and Cremorne ascents for pleasure of sightseers, and the aeronautic experiments at Woolwich and elsewhere for scientific purposes, balloons are as common now as steamboats were sixty, or railway trains forty, years ago.—*Delhi Gazette, Jan.* 18.

THE object of the present demonstration at Peshawur is, we are informed, not avowedly hostile, but intended to coerce our own people, not to interfere with the neighbouring tribes. The advance of a military force, however, of such strength as that under General Dunsford is likely to lead upon by the hill people beyond the border in a very pacific way, and it is not at all impossible that the latter, if asked to do so, might very readily render assistance to their brethren. It occurs to us as likely to set a match to the train and kindle the flames of war all along the country side.

We have a strong dislike to saying anything depreciatory of an officer in an important post who does his best for the public service. But great interests are at stake, nothing less than imperial, in the management of the North West Frontier; and we may without implying anything at all personally depreciatory of the present Commissioner, who is known to be a chivalrous, conscientious officer of high principle, be allowed perhaps to question whether some officer with the practical experience and intimate knowledge of the Affghan tribes, and possessing influence among them, such as characterized the late Major James and also Sir H. Edwardes, is not wanted at the North Western gates of India.

We are advised that there has been of late too much of the *suaviter in modo*, too little of the *fortiter in re* in our dealings with these frontier people. Another great mistake has been made. The chiefs who stood by us and rendered assistance in the Umbeyla campaign have never, we are told, received any substantial reward. This is a fatal error, too often perpetrated in 1857 and 1858. It would be just as well that Government should contemplate the possibility of a recurrence of the Umbeyla business, and take precautionary steps accordingly. When we do go to disturb a hornets' nest, it is as well to protect the hands and face.—*Id.*

BHOOTAN.

THE following is from Camp Dewangiri, dated, January 8, 1866 :—

"The rumour gains ground that it is intended to establish a cantonment here. If this be so, and it is to be inferred from the attention paid to the making of roads, and the clearing of jungle in the immediate vicinity of this position, a more mischievous and fatuous blunder has never been committed. As has been previously mentioned, the ridge of Dewangiri is essentially deficient in every respect as a military post; water has to be brought from a distance, and the altitude, but 6,000 feet, is quite sufficient to render it unhealthy. Sickness, even at this the best season in the year, is rife amongst the native troops; and it may be predicted with the most absolute certainty, that any force stationed here, during the hot weather and rains, will be utterly wasted and rendered inefficient by fever and dysentery. The strongest protest should be made against the construction of a cantonment here. There is, however, ample choice of situations, against which no exception could be made, among the neighbouring mountains. There is one such certainly within six miles. It is situated to the north-east of the village of Meeroo, a Bhootea settlement, in the same range of hills as this ridge. The character of the hills, in this part of the Himalaya, has been superficially judged to be ill adapted for sanataria; but this is an error, and it will be found when pains are really taken to discover them, that many positions exist which might be advantageous for their establishment. In the place alluded to above, Meeroo, a level plain, over three hundred yards in breadth, crowns very gentle slopes of a mountain five thousand feet high. Noble forest trees grow here in profusion, and the undergrowth of jungle is of a character easy to be cleared. Water lies about in pools, and in the ravines down the sides of the hill there are doubtless springs. There is well marked and broad road lying through this position, but as officers have been discouraged, indeed prohibited, from extending their researches into the country north of Dewangiri, nothing is known of the district in the interior. If those to whom the task of mapping the country is entrusted know no more of it before they go, than they do at present, the fresh stock of geography to be collected by this expedition will be limited indeed; and that little should be mistrusted.

It is strange how singularly apathetic the representatives of the scientific branches of the services with this force seem. They certainly toil not; perhaps they consider the glory of their array precludes any need of activity. It is stranger still that those, who seek to make themselves acquainted with a new and very interesting country, should be prohibited from making any such attempt.

A number of prisoners were brought into this camp, the Bhooteas two or three days ago. They were chiefly Assamese, two only, out of sixty perhaps, being soldiers in our service. Nothing new has transpired about the guns; the statement of their having been sent into Buxa being generally discredited.

We have had some heavy rain during the last few days, and have suffered the discomfort always inseparable from wet weather in camp. There is a very strong prevalent impression that, for this winter at all events, military operations against Bhootan are over.—*Englishman, Jan.* 16.

CHINA.

PIRACY.

THE following is the report of the Master, James Thomas, of the *Bentinck*, which ship was boarded by privateers on the 9th ult. :—

The *Bentinck*, James Thomas, master, put back, having been surprised by pirates, in Chino bay, on the morning of Saturday, 9th December, with loss of two men, a portion of the cargo, masts and crew's effects, ship's stores, furniture, &c. On the morning of Monday, 4th, sailed from Hongkong bound to Ningpo, with a general cargo and crew consisting of 14 men. All went well, and on Friday evening, the 18th instant, being in with Chino Bay and blowing a fresh increasing gale from E. to N., deemed it advantageous to the progress to the passage to anchor in the said Chino bay till 3 or 4 o'clock the following morning. Accordingly came to in 6 fathoms. At 5.15 P. M. set the regular watch, with orders to call all hands if any suspicious craft were approaching the ship. At 2.15 A. M. (Saturday) the second mate called all hands saying there was a junk apparently coming alongside. We all got on deck almost immediately, but in a moment the junk sheered up on the port quarter, heaving stinkpots and firing pistol shots on board as she ranged alongside. I saw some of the men run to the fire-arms, a few of which were on deck, but as some of the pirates were by that time on board, I ordered them (my crew) not to fire a shot, but to go down below immediately, as I considered it then the only chance for their lives. We then all made below, the deck being by that time covered with pirates. I called to those nearest me to get in the lazarette, and one man and myself got down. By this time the pistol shots were firing down the cabin, and pirates had possession of the ship. They then began to call out for the captain. The chief mate came in the lazarette at this time, and immediately after him what appeared the leader of the gang. He called to me to come up, but I levelled a revolver at him, at the sight of which he jumped up quick himself. A second shortly after came below the scuttle, but he went up rather quicker than the first. I did not fire at either of those men, as the mate and man that were with me and myself, were certain that if I did it would be a signal for the murder of all the crew. I finally agreed to come up unarmed and throw myself on their mercy, the mate to pass the pistol to the Chinese afterwards. I considered throughout the entire affair that my death was certain, but I now believe through my sparing their leader, the crew that I have now on board and myself were spared our lives.

On their getting hold of me, the apparent leader ordered me to show him where the opium and 2,000 dollars were stowed (as we had no opium we could not tell him). He persisted that we had, as he had information from Canton that it was put on board. In the mean time they were rifling every place on board the ship, breaking the hatches open, &c., and dragging me with them, with continual threats of being shot, &c. As day was breaking they all at once at a signal left the ship, leaving me in the main hold. I extinguished all the lights they had been using, and watched the junk leave the ship. I then got on deck, and with the second mate began to muster the men, when we found two missing, viz., James Collier (A. B.) and William Tully (A. B.), and consider they must have been chased over the bows and shot in the water. All the remainder of the crew were unhurt, myself being the only one with either marks or bruises. The pirates had robbed the vessel of a portion of the cargo, ship stores, and furniture, and crew's and master's effects, and breaking the cabin lockers and doors, and rifling the cabin of everything of value.—*Penang Gazette, Dec.* 30.

SHANGHAI.

(*From the Commercial Record.*)

H. M. S. *Barossa* arrived here on the 6th inst. from the North. We are happy to state that the whole of the treasure sunken from the *Barossa* has been recovered. At first it was tried to get hold of it by means of grapnels. This, however, was found to be impracticable, as the weights in the box caused the gunwale, thwarts, or anything the grapnel got hold of to give way. A new expedient was then proposed, viz., the employment of Chinese divers. These men went under the water to a depth of about twenty-five to thirty feet, and fastened a rope's end on to the handle of three boxes, one by one, and these boxes the next, which were then hauled by the *Barossa's* men into a boat laying alongside. The divers were under water on an average about forty odd seconds; one man performed the extraordinary feat of keeping under water fifty-eight seconds. The total value of the money thus recovered was about a thousand dollars. The ship's men, with grapnels, saved one box containing two thousand dollars, and the Chinamen, having fixed a line round the sole remaining thwart in the sunk boat, and a grapnel having been fixed forward, the boat itself containing one thousand dollars, was raised, completing the recovery of the whole dollars 19,000.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY AND DOCK ACCOMMODATION AT HONGKONG.

WE think we may safely congratulate the community of this colony on the favourable prospects which now dawn upon it. We do not refer to prospects which exist only in the opinions of men, whether based on sound argument, on logical deductions, or on strong probabilities: but we mean prospects which actually dawn upon us, and which indicate the coming of certain events, with as much certainty as the dawn of day indicates the sun, the mutability of sublunary affairs being made due allowance for.

In the first place the P. and O. S. N. Co. have determined on making Hongkong their head station in the East. Bombay is to be number two, and Calcutta number three. This entirely arises we believe from the dock accommodation which is now available here, and for which the Colony has to thank Mr. John Lamont and Mr. D. Lapraik. The local government, instead of acting and assisting in the good work, has thrown every obstacle in the way. In the first place, when Mr. Lamont applied for the site, which was for all other purposes useless, waste ground, the government not only squeezed every cent. of Crown rent possible out of him, but they acted in a spirit of *mala fides*, by inserting clauses in the lease, contrary to all precedent and to the tenor of the purchase—for they placed it in the power of the senior naval officers to make what use of the dock he might please for the service of H. M. ships. Furthermore, the local government have always taxed and still tax the Aberdeen docks for police rates in a sum far more than is expended for police purposes on the whole district in which the dock lies, village of Aberdeen and all, notwithstanding which the dock has little, if any, police protection, and has to maintain a large staff of watchmen.

There are several reasons assigned for this step on the part of the P. & O. S. N. Co., but we believe we have hit upon the true one. The Messageries Imperiales at once discovered the advantage attending the dock accommodation here. They dock their large ships every trip—that is to say, after being docked on arrival, the ship is taken down the harbour, when she is docked again and painted. The result is that the bottom being always as smooth as glass, the progress of the vessel is not retarded by slime and barnacles, and thus a large sum is saved in the item of coals. Besides the machinery, &c., is put into perfect order before the commencement of each voyage, an operation which cannot be performed unless the ship be docked.

Now the dock accommodation in India is so restricted, especially in Calcutta, that the P. & O. Co. has to go on the happy-go-lucky principle, and to dock their large ships as they can, they have a chance. One of their ships becomes foul in the bottom, and the machinery out of order—the dock is occupied, the service must be performed, and the poor craft is driven to sea, where she leathers at it, and becomes worse and worse. The Company's commanders, officers and engineers are well paid, and should come criminals taking refuge in one country from the other and accused of assassination, murder, forgery, or fraudulent bank ruptcy. An experience of more than 20 years having demonstrated the inefficiency of the present system, government has resolved to terminate it. His Majesty's ambassador in London accordingly made known on Dec. 4 to the Queen's government that the Emperor's government, in virtue of the facultion stipulated in Article 4 of the Convention of Feb. 13, 1843, would consider that treaty as being no longer in operation at the expiration of the six months following this declaration.

Among the foreign commissioners for the Paris Exhibition of 1867 are the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Brabant, the Archduke Charles of Austria, the King of Portugal, the Crown Prince of Prussia, and the Duke of Ostrogothia. Baron de Lesseps, with two other Frenchmen, will represent Morocco and China. He will also be one of the 4 persons nominated by the Emperor to the Prince Napoleon will be the President of the French commission.

The *Memorial Diplomatique*, in reference to the withdrawal of the Austrian and English ambassadors from the fete held at Berlin on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess Alexandrine, says :—

To understand the conduct of the Ambassadors of France and England in the question, it is necessary to remember that, according to diplomatic etiquette, ambassadors as representing more particularly the persons of their sovereigns, only yield the precedence to the princes who are brothers or sons of kings. The bridegroom of the Princess Alexandrine having only the title of duke would have had to give way to the representatives of the Western Powers; for still greater reason would the German princes seem seated at the royal table would have had to conform to the laws of etiquette. That was why the grand chamberlain informed beforehand the two ambassadors that in the ensuing banquet no seats were reserved for them, as from their rank they could only occupy places of honour. The ambassadors, on the other hand, could not abandon a prerogative which is attached—not to their persons, but to the representative character which they officially bear. To mention only one example, during the Congress of Paris in 1856, Lord Cowley always abstained from appearing at the diplomatic dinners to which Lord Clarendon was invited, for although the latter, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, was his chief, Lord Cowley, as representing Queen Victoria, had, at the court of the Tuileries to which he was accredited, precedence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Luxembourg-garden has, in some degree, been rescued from the speculators who threatened to ruin it. No portion

THE BANDA AND KIRWEE PRIZE-MONEY.—This great case, in which is involved about half a million of prize-money captured from the rebels in the Indian Mutiny, came before Dr. Lushington, judge of the Admiralty Court sitting in Chambers, on December 19. The question was as to the printed evidence to be brought into court before the hearing. The question as to the distribution of the booty had been referred by the Government, and about 20 parties have appeared to claim. General Sir George Whitlock and others, as the actual captors, claimed the largest share. The executor of Lord Clyde also claimed, and there were a number of general officers who claimed for themselves and troops to share as "constructive" captors. As many as "six volumes" of evidence had been printed, and the case was expected to last several days, as more than a dozen barristers had to be heard. The present application was as to the evidence to be produced, and his lordship made an order for its admission on payment of costs. The case will be heard, as already announced, early in January. Several claims have been filed to share in the prize, which was captured in 1858

THE INDIAN MUTINY.—A romantic case came before Vice-Chancellor Wood recently. It had reference to the Indian mutiny, and raised one of those curious questions, upon the presumption of prior death, between mother and child, which are not of unfrequent occurrence in the Court of Chancery. Captain and Mrs. Greene were married in 1856, and in 1857 they went out to India with them their only child, a daughter, who was born a short time before departure. They were together at Setapore at the time when the Indian mutiny broke out there on the 3rd of June, 1857. Captain Greene being on that occasion called on military duty, Mrs. Greene, with some friends, escaped by one door of their house, while the child was carried off in the arms of an ayah by another. Evidence was given at the War-office of the death of Captain Greene on that same 3rd of June. From that time nothing had ever been heard of the child, but a letter was received from Mrs. Greene, dated June 16, 1857, and written by her in great distress from a hiding-place in the jungle. In this letter she expressed her entire ignorance of the fate both of her husband and child. It was subsequently ascertained that Mrs. Greene herself perished at the hands of the insurgents at Shajahpoor on or about the 12th of November, 1857. It being admitted that Captain Greene died before his wife and child, the devolution of certain property under the marriage settlement between the parties depended wholly on the question whether Mrs. Greene or her child was the survivor. In the former event the property would pass wholly to the next of kin of Mrs. Greene, in the latter the next of kin of Captain Greene would be entitled to one-half as representing him.—The Vice-Chancellor was of opinion that the next of kin of Mrs. Greene was entitled to the fund. His honour intimated that upon the evidence he was inclined to hold that opinion, but in any case it was incumbent upon those claiming to oppose the claim to show some grounds for their contest that the child must be taken to have survived, which had not been done.

HORSEWHIPPING BY A LADY.—Mrs. Charlotte Burton and Mr. Wm. Wainwright, her brother, were charged at the Police-court, Nottingham, with having assaulted Mr. George Bayliss Yates, lace manufacturer. Mr. Bayliss (for the plaintiff) called Mr. Yates, who said he had known the defendant, Mrs. Burton, for 20 years. She had been a partner with him as a lace manufacturer for three years and a half, previous to which she had been in his employ for 15 years. The partnership was dissolved a few months ago. Since then the defendant and himself had been on terms of intimacy. A few days previous to the assault they had a misunderstanding, and on a subsequent morning as he was going to his warehouse, he saw Mrs. Burton and went up and spoke to her. He put out his hand to shake hands, and on his doing so she pulled off her cloak a whip, and struck him on the face with it, calling him a "villain" and a "scoundrel." She struck him a second time, and he wrested the whip from her. She then tried to scratch out his eyes, but as she had gloves on he was not hurt. He received a black eye, and the other was discoloured. After he had taken the whip from the defendant her brother came up and got the whip from plaintiff and gave it to Mrs. Burton. Upon this plaintiff ran away and got into his own warehouse. Cross-examined by Mr. Heath—Promised to make Mrs. Burton his wife within the last five or six years. He had since driven her out in his carriages, and they had been to parties together. Advised her to give up her business and dispose of her goods in order that they might get married. Some days ago he went to her warehouse, and she asked him when they were to be married; he replied in June. If he married her in Nottingham, he should be obliged to run the gauntlet or be blackballed. Re-examined by Mr. Brown—Intended to carry out his promise to marry the defendant up to the day he was assaulted. Never dreamt of an assault from her. Did not tell Mr. Mallett that he did not intend to carry out his promise to marry the defendant. Mr. Heath replied at considerable length, stating that if Mrs. Buton were put on her oath she would swear that the plaintiff had told Mr. Mallett that he did not intend to marry her. The bench were of opinion that a violent and unjustifiable assault had been committed. Although the circumstances were very peculiar, they felt bound to pass a severe sentence, namely, a penalty of 40s., and 13s. costs. Wainwright was discharged.

EXTRAORDINARY DAMAGES.—At the Liverpool Assizes, before Mr. Baron Martin and a special jury, the case of "Hampson, Administratrix v. the South-Eastern Railway Company" was recently heard. This claim arose out of the late railway accident at Staplehurst, on the defendants' line of railway. The plaintiff was the widow of Adam Hampson, formerly surgeon, veterinary-surgeon, owner of a shoeing forge, and part owner of a cotton mill at Bolton, Lancashire; and the action was brought on behalf of herself and two children. The defendants admitted the negligence of their servants by the payment of one shilling into court, but left the question of damages to be decided by the jury. It appeared that the total income of the deceased was about £3000 a year, but his family were only now in receipt of about £2000 a year. Mr. Hampson was only 49 years of age at the time of his death, and his future prospects at that time were very bright. It was also shown that the deceased had left his property, which would have fallen to his children in the event of his surviving the present owners, would now revert to other hands.—His lordship thought that if railway companies were to be held liable for such contingencies as these there is no telling where they would end. Mr. Temple, Q. C., on the other hand, thought that if persons were to be deprived of their sources of income by such gross negligence as had been exhibited in this case they had better retire from business at once.—Mr. Brett then addressed the jury on behalf of the defendants in mitigation of damages, contending that the jury should not regard the income of the plaintiff's husband as a certainty, but as open to the usual accidents of trade.—His lordship then summed up, recommending the jury to view the matter of damages in a broad and equitable sense; not regarding it as essential to award the same yearly income that her husband had been in receipt of, but sufficient to enable her and her family to live decently and respectably in proportion to the position they had been accustomed to occupy.—The jury after a brief consultation, returned a verdict for £7000—£4000 for the widow and £1500 for each of the children.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND ROMAN COLONIZATION.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 18.)

The Jamaica troubles must have set many people thinking a little more than usual on our vast colonial empire and its peculiarities. To foreigners this empire is a subject of incessant wonder, admiration, and envy; and when they talk to Englishmen they are amazed at the comparatively languid interest that it seems to excite in the genuine British mind. Here, to most persons, a man of good general education, the extent, the origin, and the administration of the colonies are things not absolutely unknown, but far less known than the affairs of France, Italy, or Germany. And yet it is through this apparently English form of the colonising spirit that the Anglo-Celtic-Saxon race is spreading all over the globe, and carrying with it certain political, social, and religious ideas unlike those to be found in any other portion of the civilized world.

And no wonder that continental statesmen contemplate the success of English colonization as something almost inexplicable, as it certainly is without precedent in the history of man. Two hundred and sixty years ago we possessed not one single colony. In the year 1608 we made our first, "settlement" in Newfoundland. Our colonies now are fifty-seven in number, including two of the fortresses most celebrated in European history. Their mode of acquisition is equally significant of that combined spirit of trade and fighting which is the characteristic of the nation, and which has produced, and will still go on producing, such marvellous results, both with us and with the people of the United States. With the exception of Victoria, all our most populous colonies have been got by hard fighting. The three largest of these, the two Canadas and Ceylon, now number nearly five millions of people. Of the whole number as many as two-thirds have been acquired by conquest from other European Powers, or by the treaties following upon successful war. Jamaica, now giving us so much trouble, we took from the Spaniards in 1655. And all this is in addition to the lost colonies that now constitute the United States, and to our vast Indian Empire.

How, then, is this wonderful phenomenon to be accounted for? Colonization is not an invention of modern days. The Greeks had their flourishing colonies in Italy and Asia Minor. The Romans set up colonies wherever their armies could penetrate. Britain itself was a Roman colony. The greatest of Roman orators delivered one of his greatest speeches in a case which presented a striking parallel to Burke's impeachment of Warren Hastings. How is it, then, that British colonization has a history that has been denied alike to the colonization of Rome and France, and which is to be found in Holland alone among European nations, and even in Holland with a far feebler vitality? The solution of the problem is, we think, simply this—that we colonize for purposes of trade and commerce, and that we fight to keep what we get with an idomitable resolution. Old Rome colonized what her victorious army first conquered. Modern France has doubtless been to some slight extent influenced by the commercial spirit in sending out her more adventurous sons to settle in strange countries. But the conquest and glory have always had a share in her colonizing to an extent utterly foreign to English ways of thought and action. She has colonized more after the old Roman fashion, carrying trade, and the arts, and the habits of the metropolis of the mother-country in the wake of her armies. As the Romans carried with them the idea of unity as the central fount of life and power, and accounted it the greatest of all gifts to the "barbarian" that he should be transformed into a Roman citizen; so Frenchmen would set up a miniature France, and specially a miniature Paris, wherever an unkind fate compels them to live in a kind of voluntary exile.

With us, our intense individualism displays itself in nothing more signally than in our colonizing practice. Except in certain unfavourable circumstances, the Englishman carries with him his mother-idea of a "home" wherever he settles. He traverses sea and land to work for a living, and his first thought is to take root, and not simply to make money and come back to London and its pleasures. It is his firm belief that by virtue of the perfection of his character he is himself a sort of epitome of the whole English race and its capacities. He settles himself at the antipodes with the conviction that from the germ within him time alone is necessary to develope all the typical achievements of the Anglo-Saxon mother-country. He is, he holds, a sort of embodied Magna Charta for the human race, born to elevate the standard of humanity by practical means, as Frenchmen think that France should enlighten it by her propagation of ideas. That a people thus impressed should hold fast every inch of ground that they acquire with a most tenacious grasp is inevitable. With little suppleness, little adaptability beyond the sphere of their past experience, and a very ignorant contempt for all ways but English ways, yet their overpowering self-reliance and energy, and the soundness of the principle on which they colonize, have enabled them to win, by peaceful struggles, a position in the world which is absolutely without parallel in the past and in the present.

From the only possible rivalry which might affect the Englishman's supremacy he is at present protected by circumstances. The only important colonies he ever lost are now a mighty empire, with a mighty ocean of territory on the west, sufficient to employ all its own colonizing propensities. What the United States might do elsewhere if the whole North American continent were peopled according to the Saxon standard, it is impossible to say. At present every step they take westwards, instead of creating a new colony, only adds to the extent of the State themselves. But at the same time they are working towards the same results as ourselves, and are assisting largely in giving to the English tongue and to ideas born on English soil a supremacy which will be none the less imposing when the growth of our other chief colonies shall have raised them to the position of independent nations.

BANKS.

AHMEDABAD BANKING AND INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India with unlimited liability.
CAPITAL TWENTY-SEVEN LACS OF RUPEES IN 9000 SHARES OF Rs. 300 EACH.
Board of Directors.
Shett Oomabhoy Hurgovind, of the firm of Shett Huttising Kesrising, Chairman.
Shett Bhugoobhoy Premchund, of the firm of Munsookhhoy Bhugoobhoy.
Shett Choonilal Kesrising, of the firm of Shett Tarrachund Sobhagchund.
Shett Murgonlal Hemchand, of the firm of Shett Jaichand Sobhagchand.
HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Branches.
BOMBAY, DHOLLERA, and BROACH.
BANKING DEPARTMENT.
DEPOSITS.
Current Accounts—Interest will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding Rupees 500 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain at 3 per cent. per annum.
Ditto, for 6 Ditto, at 4 Ditto ditto.
Ditto, „ 12 Ditto, „ 5 Ditto ditto.
Deposits for a longer period than twelve months will be received on terms, which may be arranged on application to the undersigned.
The Bombay Branch grants Drafts on Ahmedabad, Broach, and Dhollera, at the current rates of exchange.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Company discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved securities.
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.
The Company accepts Marine risks on Goods shipped in steamers and sailing vessels to Great Britain and China, and Dholleru, Broach, and other ports of Guzerat.
Goods and Cash sent to Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Nerriad, and Memdabad by rail are also insured by this Company.
PRANLAL MATHURADAS, Agent.
Ahmedabad Banking and Insurance Company's Office, Bombay Branch, No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, 5th August 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.
CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Head Office—Bombay.
London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—
At 6 months' sight ... ... at 2s. 0d per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 1s. 11¾d.
3 do. ... ... at 1s. 11½d.
2 do. ... ... at 1s. 11¼d.
On demand ... ... at 1s. 11¼d.
DEPOSITS
Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 12 „ 7 „
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
ADVANCES.
The Bank grant Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.
COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ½ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charges.
On retaining Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by Notionel Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1855, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 60,000,000 (£2,400,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)
Head Office—14, Rue Bergere, Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), Mauritius, and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and Messrs. SAMUEL RANSBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on
On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon, (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
and current rates.
DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
4 „ ditto 4 „ do.
12 „ ditto 5 „ do.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£600,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 54, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS ROBERT, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq. Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FERRON, Esq. (Messrs. Ferron & Co., London, and Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange :—
6 months' sight ..... 2s.
4 do. ..... 2s.
3 do. ..... 2s.
2 do. ..... 2s.
1 month's do. ..... 2s.
Demand on Bank of England ..... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland... ..... 1s. 11½d.
The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the Colonies, and Agencies are established and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.
DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
„ 6 „ 4 „ „
„ 12 „ 5 „ „
No interest allowed on Deposit Accounts under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Agents on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.
COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.
Interest and Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent,
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ..... 2s. 1½d. „
„ 3 do. ..... 2s. 1½d. „
„ 2 do. ..... 2s. 1½d. „
„ 1 do. ..... 2s. 1½d. „
On Demand ..... 2s. 1½d. „
On Scotland do. ..... } 2s. 0¾d. „
On Ireland do. ..... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers } 1s. 11½d.
on the Continent are issued at par. }
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.
COMMISSION.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realising Interest or Dividends ... ... ½ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ „
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).
Capital Two Millions Sterling in 2,00,000, shares of Ten Pounds each.
Head Office 3, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.
Board of Directors.
George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Calvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, E-q., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lyall, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Schoales, Esq., Clerelan'Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Hollowey.
Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
Bombay.
London.—The Union Bank of London.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c. and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 200, but not exceeding 50,000 Rupees unless by special agreement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The following rates of Interest will be allowed :—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent per annum.
„ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
„ 12 „ „ 6 „ „
If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.
Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.
COMMISSION.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody, and undertake the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities, at ½ per cent.
Orders to be addressed to the Manager.
Office hours 10 to 4 : Saturdays 10 to 1.
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 1st January 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF £250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 10—RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURRIBUX BHUGWANDAS, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUROOMSEY, Esq.
SEEJEE VELLEE, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 50,000 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
DEPOSITS.
The Bank will receive Deposits on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 9 do. do. 6½ do. do.
„ 6 do. do. 6 do. do.
Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 1 per cent. below the Bank rate of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. If the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving notice to the Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
A. THOMSON Manager
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).
Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 400 each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
Sucarmajee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Ags Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Carrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrai Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soondurjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickerstelh, Cleveland, and Feile.
Deputs.
Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.
Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present :—
For 3 months ..... 5 per cent.
„ 6 „ ..... 6 „ „
„ 9 „ ..... 7 „ „
„ 12 „ ..... 8 „ „
And for longer periods according to special agreement.
LOANS.
The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.
EXCHANGE.
The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Forebunder, Veravul, Mangrole and Rajkote.
COMMISSION.
The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ¼ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.
A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.
Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.
By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).
ધી ભાટીઆ ફીનાનશીઆલ આસોશીએશન
(લીમીટેડ.)
Capital: Rs. 80,000,000 Lacs, in 20,000 Shares, of Rs 400 each
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
Mooljee Meghjee, Esq.,—*Chairman.*
Shamjee Jadowjee, Esq.
Kesowjee Waghjee, Esq.
Gorjee Lodha, Esq.
Jaitha Vuria, Esq.
Mungersey Gopejee, Esq.
Bankers.—Royal Bank of India.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum allowed on Daily Balances of Rupees 200 to 50,000.
Interest is not allowed on Balances of more than Rupees 50,000 except by special arrangement.
DEPOSITS.
The Association will receive money on Deposit as follows :—
On Fixed Deposits for 1 month certain 7 per cent per annum.
„ 3 months „ 6 „ „
„ 6 „ „ „ „
until further notice.
Money may be deposited with the Association for longer periods on terms to be agreed upon.
ADVANCES.
The Association makes advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon good Securities.
Every information will be given on application either personally or by letter (in English or vernacular language) to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M : Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
EDULJEE NOSHEBWANJEE, Manager.
81, Medow Street, Bombay, 8th Februarz 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)
HEAD OFFICE .....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£250,000.
RING PAID UP.....£250,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Berradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., of Messrs. Herries, Miller & Co.
CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. William Moran and Co.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawkissen, Law & Co.
HERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zamindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINDROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London ..... No. 12, Finch Lane, Cornhill.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Bills on London, and the following are the present rates of Exchange :—
6 months' sight ..... at 2s. 0d. per rupee.
3 do. ..... at 1s. 11½d. „
On Demand ..... at 1s. 11¾d. „
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—
On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
„ 3 months' „ 4 „
„ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ 12 „ „ 7 „
On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 8th August 1865.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED)
ધી ઇડીઅન પેનીનસ્યલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)
धि इण्डियन पेनिनसुला बंडन बंक
शारदा बाक (लीमाटेड.)
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
Capital—Fifty Paid up.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Bart.
CURSETJEE FURDONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Bank of London.
Agents.—Messrs. Grindlay & Co.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates : The following are the rates of the day :—
6 months' sight ... 1s. 11¾d.
5 „ ... 1s. 11¾d.
4 „ ... 1s. 11¾d.
3 „ ... 1s. 11¾d.
2 „ ... 1s. 11¾d.
1 „ ... 1s. 11¾d.
Demand ... 1s. 11¾d.
Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.
DEPOSITS.
Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 „ ... 5 „
16 „ ... 6 „
„ ... 8 „
COMMISSION.
The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realises interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
The Association will undertake the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the offices Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES WOULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)
धी बैंक ऑफ हींदुस्थान चाईना नेपांच
(लीमीटेड.)
धी बाक ऑफ हींदुस्थान, चणा, अड व्यापान
(लीमीटेड)
CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up.....£1,000,000
Reserve Fund.....801,000
Reserve Fund.....103,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DARNIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs at Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
A. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The National Bank, (established 1835.)
Do. .....The Alliance Bank (limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank (limited.)
MANCHESTER..The Alliance Bank (limited.)
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.
THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—
Six months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee
Four „ „ ..... 2s. 0¼d. „
Three „ „ ..... 2s. 0¼d. „
Two „ „ ..... 2s. 0¼d. „
One „ „ ..... 2s. 1½d. „
On demand ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
On Scotland and Ireland ..... 1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt
Syria, and the principal Towns of
Continent of Europe..... 1s. 11¾d.
Drafts on *The Banks of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable at sight.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on London, the Office will, when required, forward the first of exchange direct on their ; furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required to be made payable to the order of any other Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will also negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also grant Drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 50,000 and not more than Rs. 100,000.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
„ 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
„ 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
„ 3 do. do. 4½ do. do.
„ 2 do. do. 4 do. do.
Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 1 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. If the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving notice to the Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without